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SPECIAL ECONOMIC AND DISASTER RELIEF ASSISTANCE: SPECIAL PROGRAMMES OF ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

Special assistance to front-line States and other bordering States

Report of the Secretary-General

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. The General Assembly, in its resolution 46/172 of 19 December 1991, entitled "Special assistance to the front-line States", requested the Secretary-General and organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to respond to such requests for assistance as might be forthcoming from individual States or the appropriate subregional organizations, and urged all States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to respond favourably to such requests. It also appealed to all States and appropriate intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to support the national and collective emergency programmes prepared by the front-line States and other neighbouring States to overcome their critical humanitarian problems, taking into account the special circumstances of the most affected countries.

2. In the same resolution, the Secretary-General was requested to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the progress made in the implementation of the resolution. The present report is in response to that request. It covers activities undertaken by Member States and organizations of the United Nations system with a view to supporting the national and collective development and emergency requirements of the front-line and neighbouring States.

II. ACTION TAKEN TO ASSIST FRONT-LINE STATES AND OTHER BORDERING STATES

A. Replies received from Member States

1. Austria

3. Austria has so far pledged a total of 10 million Austrian schillings to UNHCR programmes for 1992, S 5 million of which were earmarked for the UNHCR special programme for the repatriation of 35,000 refugees to South Africa. The most effective use of the remaining S 5 million is being examined by the competent authorities.

4. In addition, the Government of Austria has dedicated 5,000 tons of wheat to Mozambique within the framework of the International Convention on Food Aid. 1/ Moreover, Austrian humanitarian organizations have also provided aid for countries in southern Africa: the Austrian Red Cross has thus far contributed 80,000 Swiss francs to the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies for the victims of the drought in southern Africa. Caritas Austria has dedicated the amount of S 4.75 million to local Caritas organizations in the countries concerned.

2. Finland

5. Finland's development assistance has traditionally focused on southern Africa, the main recipient countries being Mozambique, Namibia, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia. In addition, Zimbabwe has regularly been granted concessional credits. Approximately 30 per cent of the Finnish bilateral development funds are channelled to the front-line States. The total volume of Finnish bilateral assistance to the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) member States increased from 230 million Finnish markkaa (US$ 37 million) in 1985 to Fmk 700 million (US$ 173 million) in 1991.

6. In southern Africa, the main sectors of Finnish project assistance have been forestry, agriculture and rural development, energy, economic infrastructure and social development. In addition to the traditional bilateral and multilateral cooperation, Finland has made contributions to the economic rehabilitation of the recipient countries in southern Africa, in particular, by financing imports and, especially with respect to Zambia, by participating in their arrears payments to the World Bank.

7. Together with the Nordic countries (Denmark, Norway and Sweden), Finland has financed an extensive study implemented by the African Development Bank on future, post-apartheid economic integration in the region.

8. The NORDIC/SADCC Initiative was started in 1986 to create economic, commercial and cultural forms of cooperation between the Nordic and SADCC regions. The Initiative has been extended to cover the years from 1991 to 1995. Cooperation under the Initiative exceeds the scope of traditional development assistance promoting manifold relations between the two regions.

9. The issue of democratic political and economic development is one of the central factors in Finnish development assistance in southern Africa. In Zambia, Finland has supported the democratization process by assisting in the arrangements of multi-party elections held at the end of 1991. Humanitarian assistance to the democratization efforts in South Africa has been provided for several years as well, with increasing priority given to education.

10. In 1992, in order to meet the needs caused by the exceptional drought in the region, Finland has granted Fmk 20 million to disaster relief.

11. A number of very unfavourable developments in Finland's national economy have obliged the Government of Finland to cut back the volume of development cooperation and, consequently, the volume of the assistance is expected to decrease during 1992/93. Finland will, however, gradually bring the aid growth back to the announced target as soon as the national economic crisis has been overcome.

12. Total Finnish bilateral development assistance (disbursements) to the front-line States during the period from 1987 to 1990 amounted to Fmk 1 million.

3. Germany

13. In 1991, official development cooperation with the 10 front-line States, namely, Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Swaziland, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe, amounted to 340 million deutsche mark. Of this amount, DM 226 million were provided in the form of financial cooperation and DM 114 million for technical cooperation.

14. Since 1991, DM 90.5 million have been provided for the promotion of regional cooperation in SADCC countries and, in 1992, DM 10 million have been provided to those countries for regional technical cooperation.

4. Guyana

15. As a result of its continuing economic difficulties, Guyana finds itself unable to provide financial support with respect to the implementation of General Assembly resolution 46/172. Guyana wishes to recall, however, that in the past it has contributed to the Africa Fund launched by the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries in support of the front-line States and has provided technical assistance through Joint Commission arrangements concluded with some of those countries. Guyana has also granted scholarships to a number of students from Namibia, who pursued studies in the disciplines of nursing and agriculture at the Guyana School of Agriculture; from Lesotho who pursued studies in the fields of civil and electrical engineering; and from the United Republic of Tanzania, who took up an industrial position at the Guyana National Engineering Corporation.

16. At present, three students from Lesotho are in training in Guyana under scholarships funded by the Government of Guyana.

5. Italy

17. The Government of Italy attaches great importance to cooperation with the countries participating in the SADCC Consultative Committee. Since 1980, more than US$ 325 million have been pledged for projects with the SADCC Investment Programme, which are regarded as crucial for ensuring a development process in the area. Of the total amount, the sum of US$ 255 million was devoted to funding projects in the transport and telecommunications sectors. Furthermore, the sum of US$ 5 million was pledged for capacity-building programmes in vocational training and US$ 17 million for regional environment protection programmes. Many other SADCC projects have been financed or are being studied for implementation within the framework of bilateral agreements in force with some SADCC member States, mainly in the fields of transport, telecommunications, energy transmission and support for public administration management ability.

18. Special attention has been paid to relieving Mozambique from the combined effects of drought and the ongoing devastating conflict. To that end, a total amount of approximately US$ 32.8 million has been allocated.

19. In Angola, 22 billion Italian lire (approximately US$ 19.13 million) have been allocated for a special programme in favour of demobilized soldiers, with a view to placing them back into productive activities and ensuring their families' full participation in socio-economic activities.

20. The front-line States as a whole will also be beneficiaries of a regional programme worth 5.4 billion Italian lire (approximately US$ 4.7 million) for cholera control in the Horn of Africa and in western and southern African countries.

21. With regard to the emergency situation caused by the drought affecting the whole of the region, Italy is implementing a food aid programme worth 29 billion Italian lire (approximately US$ 25.22 million) as a first response to the joint United Nations/SADCC appeal launched at Geneva in June 1992.

6. Japan

22. The Government of Japan has provided bilateral official development assistance to the front-line States since December 1991. Bilateral aid totalling 12,088 million yen was granted to Angola, Botswana, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Swaziland, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe for, inter alia, food aid and increased food production in several countries, debt relief in Botswana and the United Republic of Tanzania, an urban road network improvement project in the United Republic of Tanzania, a farm development project in Zambia and a rehabilitation project at the Central Hospital Centre in Zimbabwe.

Aid through international organizations

23. In June 1992, food aid to African refugees and others in Africa through the World Food Programme (WFP) totalled 100 million yen. Recipient countries were Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zimbabwe.

24. In 1991, official development assistance to the front-line States was as follows: grant aid, US$ 98 million; technological assistance, US$ 38.6 million; and loans to Governments, US$ 33 million.

7. Norway

25. The front-line States received approximately 47 per cent of Norwegian bilateral aid in 1991. The nominal figure this year was 1.833 million Norwegian kroner (approximately US$ 310 million). That level of assistance will be maintained in 1992.

26. The southern African region is the major recipient of Norwegian development assistance. A major part of the assistance is given on a State-to-State basis, regulated through framework agreements with the main

partner countries such as Botswana, Mozambique, Namibia, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

27. In addition, Norway supports regional cooperation through SADCC. Support to the SADCC Programme of Action amounted to NKr 165 million (approximately US$ 28 million) in 1991. An amount of NKr 20 million (approximately US$ 3.4 million) was available in the 1991 budget to fund specific contingency measures in the region.

28. Furthermore, the region also receives humanitarian aid from Norway. The aid is earmarked for assistance to victims of wars and conflicts in southern Africa (excluding the Republic of South Africa). For that purpose, the nominal figure for 1991 was NKr 24.7 million (approximately US$ 4 million), while the figure for 1992 is about NKr 20 million (approximately US$ 3.4 million). The 1992 grant is expected to be disbursed in the near future.

29. The bulk of the humanitarian aid is intended for refugees from Mozambique staying in the neighbouring countries (mainly Malawi and Zimbabwe), as well as for internally displaced people in Mozambique. The humanitarian assistance to refugees in southern Africa is not classified as bilateral aid, neither to the countries in which the refugees stay nor to their native countries.

30. In accordance with a newly presented White Paper on Norwegian policy concerning North-South relations, the southern African region will be given special priority also in the future. The poverty problems caused by grave macroeconomic distortions and social inequalities, combined with huge environmental problems, represent the main rationale for this policy. Furthermore, Norway finds it essential to support the promising development that has taken place towards democracy in a number of the countries.

8. Republic of Korea

31. The Republic of Korea provided assistance to Angola, Botswana, Namibia, Swaziland, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe. The amount of US$ 990,000 was made available to fund the following activities: the Drought Relief Fund in four States; training programmes; and the purchase of medical supplies, automobiles and office equipment.

9. Sweden

32. Southern Africa has for many years been a priority area for Swedish international cooperation. More than 30 per cent of the Swedish bilateral assistance goes to the front-line States, all of which receive direct bilateral Swedish assistance. Sweden is the major donor to Angola and Mozambique, the second largest donor to the United Republic of Tanzania and the third largest donor to Botswana and Zimbabwe. Sweden has supported regional cooperation in southern Africa through SADCC since its inception and

is a major donor to SADCC. About 10 per cent of the total external assistance to SADCC comes from Sweden, which is about US$ 30 million per year. Sweden has until now made commitments of about US$ 310 million to more than 60 SADCC projects, for which amount 70 per cent of the cost has been disbursed. Some 60 per cent of Swedish support has been allocated to the transport sector. The energy sector is also another important recipient of Swedish aid.

10. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

33. The United Kingdom maintains a substantial aid programme to the region. The provisional figure for gross bilateral aid to the 10 countries of the SADCC region in 1991 is over £230 million. This is principally in support of economic reform (programme aid for balance-of-payments support) although, in 1992, a substantial amount will be humanitarian aid in response to drought.

34. A proportion of the regular programme is for SADCC projects to rehabilitate vital infrastructure, such as the Limpopo and Nacala railways, which link the land-locked countries of the region with Indian Ocean ports. The United Kingdom pledged an additional £10 million at the SADCC conference in January, bringing its total pledges since the inception of SADCC to £80 million.

35. The United Kingdom programme in Mozambique was over £20 million in 1991 (including assistance attributable through SADCC). It has also contributed a substantial amount of humanitarian assistance to the continuing Mozambique emergency, now heightened by drought (almost £100 million committed since 1987, including aid by the Economic Community attributable to the United Kingdom). The United Kingdom has also responded to the needs arising from the recent emergency in Angola, and is making a substantial financial contribution (nearly £300,000) to a UNDP election project there.

36. In 1991, the United Kingdom gross bilateral aid to Botswana was £12.1 million and consisted of technical cooperation to meet technical and administrative manpower requirements. Its aid to Lesotho was £7.1 million aimed at improving the infrastructure, and providing assistance to the education, engineering, finance and administrative sectors. Swaziland was granted £3.8 million in aid with a view to helping to meet manpower needs in education, finance, public administration, health and agriculture, as well as providing assistance to the police and judiciary, in line with the policy of the United Kingdom of promoting good government.

B. Replies received from organizations of the United Nations system

1. Department of Economic and Social Development of the United Nations Secretariat

37. The Department has been involved in the preparation of the system-wide plan of action for African economic recovery and development, in collaboration with the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), in the attempt to present a comprehensive picture of the role of the United Nations in the implementation of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s. 2/ Areas as essential as diversification of economies, achievement of food self-sufficiency and security, popular participation, and regional and subregional integration are outlined in the Plan of Action.

38. Cooperation initiatives are promoted to monitor and assist the region in dealing with the post-apartheid era and its impact on economic integration of the area. Technical assistance is provided in support of the electoral processes in countries that are going through institutional changes, as in the case of Angola. Actions geared towards the enhancement of institutional capabilities in the public administration of all the front-line States are launched.

39. The main initiatives of technical assistance are in such areas as statistics, national accounts, population, macroeconomic management, development planning and related advisory services, public administration, local government, transnationals, mineral and water resources, public finance, road infrastructure, environment management, aid coordination, social dimensions of adjustment, human resources development and capacity-building. Assistance is often provided to identify development priorities during a stabilization or reconstruction phase. Sector studies on public sector management requirements are being conducted. Multisectoral missions are being fielded to develop new potentials.

40. Assistance was provided during the preparation of the new UNDP country programmes to align the United Nations response to the new priorities. The value of current technical cooperation executed by the Department in the front-line States, as estimated at the end of 1991, was the following: Angola, US$ 2,217,070, with 12 operational projects; Botswana, US$ 993,546; Lesotho, US$ 1,320,594; Malawi, US$ 1,245,429 for 13 projects; Mozambique, US$ 7,635,798; Namibia, US$ 1,118,339 for 9 operational projects; Swaziland, US$ 759,905; United Republic of Tanzania, US$ 4,091,914 for 21 projects; Zambia, US$ 365,062 for 5 projects; and Zimbabwe, US$ 1,245,429 for 9 projects.

2. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

41. The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) has continued its assistance to the front-line States within the framework of project RAF/86/046, which contains components on transit traffic and support to the transport sector. Supporting activities include the promotion of institution-building, training and other human resources development to enhance local capability and sustainability. The main purpose of the transport support component is to install the Advance Cargo Information System (ACIS), a transport logistics information system which provides improved information on the movement of individual consignments; a database for rational corporate planning by transport operators and a long-term record of transport movement data, allowing national and subregional databases to be built up and Governments to analyse problems on a national, subregional and regional basis enabling them to investigate alternative investment opportunities in the transport sector. On the basis of in-depth analyses carried out, international transport itineraries in the front-line States have been identified and targeted for ACIS installation, notably in the following countries: Angola, Botswana, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, United Republic of Tanzania, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe. In some cases work has already begun.

42. UNCTAD has continued to assist the front-line States, within the framework of a subregional project, to prepare for negotiations with the Republic of South Africa regarding the South African Customs Union (SACU) Agreement. 3/ This assistance involved the preparation of a number of technical studies and memoranda on various aspects of the SACU Agreement, as well as briefs for the use of the negotiators from Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia and Swaziland.

43. Several front-line States members of the Preferential Trade Area (PTA) for Eastern and Southern African States have continued to be beneficiaries of assistance by UNCTAD in the various areas of PTA economic cooperation and trade liberalization programmes, including payments and monetary harmonization, trade facilitation measures and preparatory work regarding customs computerization and harmonization.

3. United Nations Development Programme

(a) Angola

44. At the request of the Government of Angola, the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has approved a one-year extension of the second country programme for Angola (1987-1991 until the end of 1992 for the sum of US$ 6,700 million) to allow time for the assessment of its medium-term objectives and priorities, as well as for consideration of the clearer perspectives emanating from the peace process.

45. In the implementation of the programme, four central objectives were identified, namely, effective economic management and resource mobilization for reconstruction and development; reactivation and promotion of food and export crop production by the smallholder sector; physical rehabilitation of industrial plants combined with improved management systems; and universal basic education and training for managerial, administrative and technical functions.

46. With a view to meeting the objectives of the programme, a project on Support to Macroeconomic Management (ANG/89/018) provides assistance to the Ministry of Planning in the elaboration of the macro-economic framework for the economic rehabilitation programme. A second project on Financial Systems Development (ANG/89/005) provides assistance to the Government in establishing some of the prerequisites for formulating and implementing more adequate monetary and fiscal policies. The project aims to strengthen selected institutional aspects of financial policy formulation in a coordinated and interrelated fashion, in order to make a significant impact through a small and more easily managed input of resources.

47. A third project on Capacity-Building Aid Coordination (ANG/92/001) aims to strengthen the national capacity in aid management with a focus on building the institutional framework for aid management, and the installation of a management information system in collaboration with project ANG/89/018 on macroeconomic planning. The project will assist in the preparation of the background documentation for, and the organization of, a donors' round-table conference for assistance to national reconstruction and development, which is to take place late in 1992.

48. Three other projects provide assistance to the implementation of the economic and financial reform programme, namely, Strengthening of the National Statistics System (ANG/89/009), Southern Reconstruction Programme (ANG/89/015) and Strengthening Public Sector Economic and Administrative Performance (ANG/90/501).

49. UNDP is providing assistance, through its project on Rural Extension Services and Support to Rural Development Stations (ANG/89/012), in the areas of agricultural statistics, human resources development and support to small farmers through the implementation of a pilot agricultural extension services initiative. The project serves as a focal point for bilateral assistance to small farmers in the southern region.

50. In the field of education, the project on National Vocational Training System (ANG/89/001), which is executed by the International Labour Organisation (ILO), has been successful in assisting in the definition of a national policy for vocational training and the creation of a national system for vocational training. Lately, the project has been instrumental in the organization and implementation of seminars and workshops for the reintegration of demobilized soldiers.

51. A new project on Rural Public Works (ANG/89/006) has just been launched with assistance from WFP and ILO, and cost-sharing from bilateral donors as a first initiative to create employment and training opportunities for people returning to their areas of origin.

52. A project entitled Support to the Electoral Process in Angola (ANG/91/019) was executed within the framework of United Nations assistance to the electoral process in Angola. Also, UNDP, in collaboration with the United Nations Department for Economic and Social Development and with a third party cost-sharing from bilateral donors, provided technical assistance during the preparation and organization of the first democratic elections in Angola, held in September/October 1992.

53. Following the appeal by the Secretary-General to the international community in November 1990 for assistance to the Special Relief Programme for Angola I to alleviate the suffering of 1.9 million people threatened by war and drought-induced famine in provinces, a project on a Special Relief Programme for Angola (ANG/90/010) was prepared to support the Special Coordinator for Emergency Relief Operations in Mozambique in the coordination and delivery of humanitarian relief assistance to all people in urgent need regardless of location, and to assist the Government in obtaining contributions from the international community. The second phase of the project, like the first, is a United Nations coordinated emergency relief programme with participation from all United Nations agencies represented in Angola, along with non-governmental organizations and the Government. In addition to the humanitarian relief, the programme will also address rehabilitation needs, such as rehabilitation of roads and bridges and other infrastructures. It is expected that, after the installation of a newly elected Government, this trend will be reinforced with the formulation of a comprehensive rehabilitation programme. Donor communities have already expressed interest in such a programme.

(b) Mozambique

54. The present country programme in Mozambique focuses on the country's capacity to implement the Economic Recovery Programme, adopted in January 1987, and the Structural Adjustment Programme by effectively concentrating on a few key sectors and providing support to the productive capacity. The objectives agreed upon are strengthening the country's economic and financial planning and management capacity; improving coordination and management in strategic sectors (transport, communications, agriculture, agro-industry, regional planning, water resources and mineral resources); training in strategic sectors (economic and financial management, industrial and agricultural management, technical training, agricultural and industrial training); and providing support to small-scale production.

55. The Fifth Cycle Country Programme for Mozambique will be closely linked to the Government's Poverty Alleviation Programme and will focus on the strengthening of provincial and district capacities to manage post-war rehabilitation. It will have poverty alleviation, environmental conservation

and cooperation with neighbouring countries as the first three of its major objectives. Institutional support to major ministries will continue, in particular the economic management institutions in charge of implementation of the reforms advocated by the Economic Recovery Programme. The underlying thrust, however, will be to support the Government's efforts to decentralize the administration and delegate decision-making to provincial levels.

56. With the assistance of UNDP projects providing Support to Economic Policy Formulation and Planning (MOZ/92/008), and Management Support for Coordination of Emergency Relief Operations (MOZ/89/015), the Government has initiated the preparation of a National Reconstruction Plan.

57. Programme formulation missions for the new country programme took place in 1991 for the agricultural, housing and education sectors and for Rangeland Management and Wildlife and Forestry Resources, and a joint programme formulation mission of the Department of Economic and Social Development/Management Development Programme was planned for June/July 1992 for the financial and economic sector for the preparation of the continuation of the present assistance provided to the economic and financial sector.

58. UNDP is providing assistance to the Environment Division within the National Planning Division through project MOZ/91/001, at a cost of US$ 46,500. Activities of the project include work in environmental education in formal and non-formal education, improved inter-agency cooperation aimed at the creation of an overall environmental policy, creation of a legislative framework, strengthening the national capacity to undertake environmental studies and impact assessments of projects.

59. The Government of Mozambique has also requested UNDP assistance through the Global Environment Facility for assistance in the implementation of the first phase for long-term rebuilding of the system of national protected areas.

60. With regard to assistance to the private sector, a successful private sector seminar was held in October 1988. A programme mission in the area of income and employment generation through urban and semi-urban activities is scheduled for 1992.

61. The Technical Cooperation Policy Framework paper has been approved by the Council of Ministers, and the first national seminar on technical cooperation was held in February 1991. A working group formed by representatives prepared the National Technical Cooperation Assistance Programme (NATCAP), which the Council of Ministers approved in October 1991. The NATCAP exercise is continuing with the strengthening of the database system, so that NATCAP can become a tool for technical assistance planning.

62. UNDP is supporting the national acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) programme, which is being executed by the World Health Organization through project MOZ/89/013 at a cost of US$ 582,000.

(c) Emergency assistance to Mozambique

63. The Resident Coordinator has been designated a United Nations Special Coordinator. In addition, the United Nations Office of Emergency Relief Operations has been strengthened with the provision of logistic support for the Emergency Operations Unit.

64. The following funded projects are providing direct assistance to the emergency situation in Mozambique: Support to the National Executive Committee for Emergencies Coordination (MOZ/89/005); Support to the Improvement of the Agricultural Marketing Enterprises Storage Network (MOZ/87/013); and United Nations Volunteers (UNV) Support to the Government Economic Rehabilitation Programme and to Emergency Operations in Mozambique (MOZ/87/007).

(d) Swaziland

65. A project on Assistance to the Ndzevane High School (SWA/87/B01) was approved in February 1988 under funding by the International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa (ICARA). 4/ The project was intended to provide manpower and administrative support for the establishment of the school, which serves Mozambican refugees and Swazi students, and to assist with the introduction of a pre-vocational programme. UNDP assistance was to take the form of paying teachers' salaries, personnel training and curriculum development. Of the eight fellowships originally envisaged, only one has been utilized. Also, the Government has only claimed teachers' salaries for two years. The curriculum development aspect was successfully completed in January 1990.

66. The slow rate of implementation led to reconsideration of priorities of the project and emphasis has now been placed on the pre-vocational programme. As such, the Government has now requested, and UNDP has given approval for the balance of projects funds to be used for the construction of three classrooms and one agriculture laboratory; for procurement of equipment for woodwork, metalwork, agriculture and home economics; and for a study tour for three pre-vocational teachers and a representative from the administration to well established pre-vocational programmes.

(e) Zambia

67. In Zambia, ICARA Trust Fund projects include Cattle Disease Control in the Eastern Province (ZAM/88/B01). The main objective of this project, which was started in 1990, is to reduce the incidence of domestic animal diseases through direct support to the Department of Veterinary and Tsetse Control Services by the construction of eight dip tanks and/or rehabilitation of 30 crush pens in the Petauke and Katete districts of the Eastern Province. In addition, the project should establish local committees which would assist in managing the veterinary facilities, and conduct training programmes for improved animal husbandry practices of livestock owners. The project has been extended to December 1992 at no extra cost. The total budget for the project stands at US$ 333,000.

68. A second project on Assistance to Beekeepers in the Northwestern Province (ZAM/88/003) will enable the Northwestern Bee Products Limited (NWBP), which has overseas buyers, to offer an attractive market for honey and beeswax produced by small-scale beekeepers. In addition, the project will ensure improved quality of honey and beeswax by the training of beekeepers and processing staff, coupled with the provision of appropriate equipment. The total budget is set at US$ 720,000. The project was started in 1991 and will end in 1993.

69. A project on Food Production and Income Generation through Fish Ponds (ZAM/88/B02) aims at improving and increasing the availability of fish by increasing the number of fish ponds operated by refugees and Zambians in Mwinilunga and Solwezi districts. The total budget is set at US$ 395,508 for three years. The project will be subcontracted to AFRICARE, and implementation was scheduled for June 1992.

70. The United Nations Educational Training Programme for South Africa (UNETPSA) currently has three sponsored students in Zambia at the tertiary level. Under this sponsorship, students are receiving a monthly personal allowance of 5,100 Zambian kwacha and a book allowance of Z$ 5,100 per year.

71. There has been a reduction in the number of South Africans seeking sponsorship in recent times owing to the repatriation programme that is currently being enforced. In contrast, there have been more funds made available at Headquarters for educating South Africans in Zambia for the current year.

4. United Nations Environment Programme

72. During the reporting period, the front-line States continued to benefit from the assistance of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) within the framework of national, subregional and regional programmes/activities.

73. Through the Regional Advisory Services Project of the UNEP Africa Office, technical assistance was provided for the purpose of strengthening national environmental management strategies, action plans and legislation. Angola, Mozambique, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe were granted fellowships to facilitate the participation of key personnel in training activities of relevance to environmental management. Both Mozambique and Zimbabwe were provided with technical and advisory services aimed at strengthening their environmental management institutions and policies; and training in the area of environmental monitoring was provided to experts in Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

74. All of the front-line States also benefited from assistance or support provided by UNEP within the framework of international agreements/conventions/programmes on the environment. Examples include the UNEP Regional Seas Programmes, Regional Programme of Action on the Environment of the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment (AMCEN), the 1989 Basel Convention

on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal 5/ and the 1991 Bamako Convention on the Ban of the Import into Africa and the Control of Transboundary Movement and Management of Hazardous Wastes within Africa, 6/ the Framework Convention on Climate Change 7/ and the Convention on Biological Diversity. Within the framework of those arrangements, specific activities aimed at sustaining national environment management efforts were carried out in cooperation with the front-line States.

75. With regard to subregional projects and activities supported by UNEP, all of the front-line States continued to benefit from the programme of cooperation of the Southern Africa Subregional Environment Group (SASREG). These countries similarly continued to receive assistance from within the framework of UNEP/SADCC cooperation programmes in a number of areas, such as the Zambezi River Basin Development Action Plan, the Natural Resources Policy for Southern Africa, and the Environmental Monitory. Mozambique and Angola also benefited from the special programme for technical assistance to Africa's lusophone countries.

5. World Food Programme

76. The World Food Programme (WFP) has continued to collaborate with the front-line States in providing food assistance for developmental purposes as well as in meeting the needs under emergency situations. During 1991, the focus of programme resourcing for developmental purposes in the front-line States has continued to be on promotion of household food security through increased food production, human resources development through assistance to schools and vocational training centres, improvement in nutritional levels of vulnerable groups, and employment generation in rural and urban areas.

77. The current total commitment for development projects in front-line States is nearly US$ 214 million, with an annual delivery of about US$ 28 million. In addition to continuing assistance to ongoing projects, new areas for intervention have been identified during the reporting period. In Namibia, WFP is funding a project to assist the Government in its policy of creating conditions conducive to learning, by alleviating short-term hunger of the poorest pre-school and primary school children in the arid and semi-arid areas and townships of the country. Recognizing the need in Mozambique to provide additional support in the rehabilitation of rural infrastructure and to improve the food security situation, WFP has formulated two new development projects, by which employment opportunities will be created mainly for women and long-term refugees.

78. Prior to the onset of the drought in southern Africa, WFP has been purchasing food commodities from front-line States, mainly Zimbabwe, which helped them to earn scarce foreign exchange and to support their agricultural production. Some 120,000 metric tons of food grains worth more than US$ 30 million were purchased during 1991 for deliveries to other countries in southern Africa.

79. In response to the current southern African drought, WFP has undertaken food aid and logistics coordination. A senior WFP officer has been appointed as United Nations Regional Coordinator for Food Aid and Logistics for Southern Africa and is based at Harare, where, in collaboration with SADCC, WFP has established a Regional Logistics Advisory Centre (RLAC) to provide material, advisory and information services on a regional basis to maximize the utilization of all ports and transport facilities. Through a technical and material assistance fund, RLAC will be able to undertake emergency logistic interventions to eliminate actual and potential operational constraints. Through a region-wide operation, entitled WFP Southern Africa Umbrella (project FMOP 5052/60), WFP will provide 712 tons of food commodities to nine drought-affected countries of the southern African region (all of the front-line States except Angola), at a total cost of US$ 316 million.

80. The World Food Programme has expanded its interventions to assist in overcoming the transport problems of other front-line States, particularly Angola and Mozambique. In Mozambique, WFP has a well-established network of logistics and emergency officers and the Programme has started organizing the direct delivery of relief commodities to major in-country distribution sites. In Angola, in response to the Special Relief Programme for Angola (SRPA), WFP mounted a complete logistics operation, including the airlifting of cargo. This operation was expanded after the cease-fire, in order to assist demobilized troops in 18 different sites throughout the country.

6. Economic Commission for Africa

(a) Angola

81. During 1991 and 1992, the activities of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) in Angola have involved providing assistance in cartographic preparations for a demographic and health survey, and conducting a training course on the Integrated Microcomputer Processing System (IMPS) for national staff involved in the analysis of the census data.

(b) Botswana

82. During 1991, ECA discussed mapping experience with concerned census staff in Botswana and reviewed field maps and office processing procedures, monitored the progress of the civil registration and vital statistics project and determined the state of preparedness for the proposed census enumeration, and conducted a training course on the latest versions of IMPS and other software packages for the national staff.

83. During 1992, ECA assisted in a post-enumeration survey matching/estimation and in the preparation of a sample frame for household surveys, and reviewed the census data-processing activities, assisted in the production of the final census results and assessed the needs for the processing of the civil registration data.

(c) Lesotho

84. In Lesotho during 1991, ECA assisted in the tabulation, analysis and dissemination of the 1985/1986 labour force survey, and in the preparation of a sample design for the inter-censal demographic survey. ECA reviewed the status of the in-service statistical training programme and discussed with the officials of the Bureau of Statistics and the Department of Statistics of the National University of Lesotho the need to strengthen the linkage between the pre-certificate in-service statistical training programme of the Bureau of Statistics and the certificate statistics programme offered at the University.

(d) Namibia

85. During 1991, ECA assessed the status of census cartographic work in Namibia and assisted the National Statistical Office in developing suitable strategy for map preparation, monitored the progress of various census cartographic activities and reviewed the field updated maps/records which had been completed, assisted the National Planning Commission on other relevant issues concerning field mapping and production of enumeration maps, and participated in the training of post-enumeration survey staff.

(e) Swaziland

86. During 1991 and 1992, ECA revised the work plan for a demographic survey in Swaziland, prepared and reviewed initial drafts of a tabulation plan and a questionnaire, assisted in the sampling design and sample selection and prepared estimation and quality-control procedures. ECA also assisted the country in devising an in-service statistical training programme for the Central Statistical Office, and in the preparation of a project document for possible funding by UNDP under the Fifth Programme Cycle.

(f) United Republic of Tanzania

87. ECA participated in the Household Energy Survey Applications Training Programme Design Workshop, held at Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, in April 1991.

88. ECA also reviewed the current pre-certificate in-service statistical training programme, discussed the linkage of the programme with Eastern Africa Statistical Training Centre (EASTC) certificate and diploma courses, reviewed progress made in the establishment of EASTC as a national institution with a regional character, and explored the possibility of providing technical assistance in the teaching of agricultural statistics, external trade and industrial statistics. ECA determined the progress of civil registration activities in the country since the termination of a United Nations Population Fund support project on the Strengthening of the Civil Registration System.

89. In April/May 1992, an ECA representative attended the forty-sixth Advisory Board Meeting of EASTC at Dar es Salaam, and taught applied statistical courses at the same centre on the organization of large-scale

sample surveys and agricultural statistics to diploma- and certificate-level students respectively.

(g) Zambia

90. During 1991, ECA assisted the Government of Zambia in post-enumeration survey matching/estimation procedures and gave advice on estimation methods; reviewed the household survey programme of the central Statistical Office; assisted in reviewing the national in-service statistical training programme; discussed the linkage between the programme and other statistical training institutions, including the Statistical Training Programme for Africa; and assisted the central Statistical Office in establishing weights for the 1987 Labour Force Survey results.

7. United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)

(a) Angola

91. Following its technical assistance in connection with a national shelter strategy workshop in early 1990, the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) has undertaken technical assistance missions to Angola and produced two reports, which will form the basis for the elaboration of projects pertaining to housing and squatter upgrading in Luanda, and urban/municipal management at Lubango.

92. Currently the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) is executing a UNDP-funded project entitled "Housing Sector Administration", and plans to undertake a comprehensive review of the human settlements sector with a view to assisting the Government in the development of a programme of support to the sector.

(b) Mozambique

93. The Centre is currently providing technical assistance to the Government of Mozambique through a UNDP-funded project aimed at developing a long-term programme of support to urban development and the housing sector. The project focuses on the alleviation of urban poverty through development of the peri-urban settlements, which are growing around the urban centres as vast numbers of people, including returnees, converge on the towns. The projects will provide assistance to the development of an economic base in those settlements through the use of labour-intensive methods to provide and maintain appropriate infrastructural services, community facilities, improved shelter and urban agriculture; and develop the capacity of local authorities and non-governmental organizations to support local enterprise and create income-generating opportunities.

(c) Namibia

94. Following a review and analysis of Namibia's major housing issues by a United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) mission fielded immediately following Namibia's independence, the Centre produced a report entitled "Towards the Formulation of Policies and Strategies for National Shelter and Human Settlements", which provided substantive inputs into the Government's housing policy. Since then, the Centre has provided technical advisory services to the Ministry of Local Government and Housing, participated in the restructuring of the former National Building and Investment Corporation, and elaborated two project documents for the formulation of a national shelter strategy and the preparation of a national physical development plan. The National Shelter Strategy formulation project is currently being implemented.

(d) United Republic of Tanzania

95. The United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) is currently implementing four projects funded by UNDP under the Fourth Cycle of the Country Programme, namely, Zanzibar Stone Town Rehabilitation, Assistance to the Tanzania Housing Bank, Managing Sustainable Growth and Development in Arusha Municipality (preparatory assistance), and Managing Growth and Development in Dar es Salaam. The concepts embodied in the above-mentioned sustainable growth and development projects will be replicated in a nation-wide sustainable human settlements programme currently being elaborated by the Centre. The project document for this programme, which will also provide a framework for other donor activities in the sector, was completed in August 1992. The Centre is also providing technical assistance to the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania to undertake a comprehensive review of the human settlements sector and to formulate the human settlements component of the UNDP Fifth Country Programme.

(e) Zambia

96. Two United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) projects, namely, Assistance to the Zambia Housing Development Fund and Training and Advisory Services in Quantity Surveying, were successfully completed in Zambia in October 1991.

97. Currently, the Centre is implementing two UNDP-funded projects, on Assistance in Promoting Low-Income Housing and Technical Assistance to Project Urban Self-Help, as well as one community participation training project funded by the Danish International Development Agency.

(f) Zimbabwe

98. Following a United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) project for the formulation of National Shelter Strategy for Zimbabwe under the Government of Finland/UNCHS Support Programme, the Centre provided further technical assistance in the strengthening of the policy-making and housing

programming capacity at the national, provincial and local levels of the administration.

8. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

99. During the period from April 1991 to April 1992, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) continued to provide international protection to refugees and humanitarian assistance to the front-line States. That assistance was necessary to alleviate the burden on those countries resulting from the presence of South African refugees fleeing the apartheid policy of the Government of South Africa, and other refugees fleeing the adverse effects of South Africa's acts of aggression, its destabilization of the front-line States and other neighbouring States, as well as some abuses of human rights. By the end of 1991, there were an estimated 1.5 million Mozambican and 300,000 Angolan refugees in the region. In addition, there were an estimated 35,000 South African refugees, as well as 1,145 Namibian refugees in Angola who had not yet been repatriated. Furthermore, over 2 million persons were reported to have been internally displaced in Angola and Mozambique as a result of conflict and insecurity. Beyond the above, the worst drought in southern Africa in many decades has put at risk the lives of some 18 million of the most vulnerable people.

100. UNHCR assistance to the front-line States was geared towards providing direct assistance to refugees in order to enable them to attain self-sufficiency wherever possible, or to provide them with care and maintenance pending their expected voluntary return to South Africa or Mozambique. The assistance was channelled through programmes implemented by the Governments or national liberation movements in front-line States (mainly in Angola, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia), non-governmental organizations and/or the UNHCR offices in the respective countries.

101. Refugees were provided with assistance in both rural settlements and urban areas. The assistance included food (normally through WFP for the larger rural case-loads), transport, water supply, education and health services, as well as help towards agricultural production (tools, seeds, extension services, machinery) and employment, including vocational and skills training and small-scale enterprise support.

102. In Mozambique, UNHCR also continued to implement a special programme of assistance for Mozambican returnees, of whom there were 253,000 by the end of 1991 according to Government estimates. The aim was to assist those returnees to reintegrate as quickly as possible, through the resumption of agricultural and other essential activities.

9. International Labour Organisation

103. During the past year, the International Labour Organisation (ILO) continued to provide technical assistance to the front-line States within the framework of General Assembly resolution 46/172 of 19 December 1991, as well as the updated Declaration concerning Action against Apartheid in South Africa, adopted in 1988 by the International Labour Conference at its seventy-fifth session.

104. ILO undertook a number of programming missions to the front-line States, aimed at preparing five-year programmes for each of the countries to coincide with the Fifth Cycle (1992-1996) of the UNDP country programme. The programming exercise examined, analysed and projected ideas concerning the employment situation and made suggestions on appropriate intervention. Those suggestions are being developed, in consultation with the concerned front-line States, into programmes which will encompass the traditional ILO fields of competence, such as vocational training, management, small-enterprise development, industrial relations and workers' education.

105. Most of the front-line States are undergoing variations of structural adjustment programmes. In that regard, the ILO advisory services to those countries have focused on the pertinent aspects of structural adjustment, especially its social impact on the masses of the population. The missions, therefore, generally examined the social dimensions of structural adjustment and advised the front-line States on the relevant social action programmes with a view to easing the impact of structural adjustment on the poorest and the most vulnerable groups.

106. A number of ILO projects/programmes are ongoing at country and regional levels in the fields of employment promotion, vocational training, management, small-enterprise development and rural development (including labour-intensive road works). Efforts were, at the same time, made to establish and/or strengthen major training institutions in the region. In that respect, a number of projects are aimed at strengthening the capacity of national institutions/government departments to enable them to improve their performance and efficiency. Other projects address population and related issues, integration of women in development, vocational rehabilitation and integration of disabled persons, as well as workers' education. A number of workshops and seminars were organized on international labour standards, equality of opportunity and treatment, workers' education, industrial relations and employers' activities.

107. Establishing closer working relationships with the Preferential Trade Area (PTA) for Eastern and Southern Africa based at Lusaka, and SADCC based at Gaborone, helped focus ILO assistance to the front-line States. Similarly, relations with all ILO constituents, especially workers' and employers' organizations, were strengthened.

108. The front-line States benefit from a number of ILO regional projects. Those include the Southern African Team for Employment Promotion, the African

Regional Labour Administration Centre and Improve Your Business, which are based at Harare.

109. A Tripartite ILO Conference on Southern Africa was held at Harare, from 5 to 8 May 1992. The Conference focused on socio-economic integration in post-apartheid southern Africa and on further action needed for the final eradication of the vestiges of apartheid. All of the front-line States were represented by tripartite delegations at the Conference, together with a further 10 delegates each from Governments, workers' and employers' organizations, designated by the Governing Body of ILO. Various relevant international organizations and liberation movements were also present as observers.

10. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

110. A major development since the last report of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly (A/46/369) has been the occurrence of the most serious drought in southern Africa in living memory, with an estimated 18 million people in the subregion affected by food shortages and in need of international assistance. In January 1992, the Global Information and Early Warning System of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) alerted the international community to the devastating effects of drought on the subregion's cereal harvest. Subsequently, a series of special alerts was issued to the international community, partly based on the findings of an FAO/WFP Crop and Food Supply Assessment Mission fielded in March/April 1992 to evaluate the situation and to mobilize the unprecedented amount of food aid and logistics support required. FAO has posted a senior adviser to monitor continuously the food supply situation in the subregion and to assist, in collaboration with other United Nations agencies, the Governments in coping with food supply problems. FAO participated in the preparation of a special appeal issued by the Secretary-General and SADCC, on behalf of the affected countries, which was considered at an International Pledging Conference held at Geneva in June. FAO is arranging to field three missions in the region for the assessment of agricultural rehabilitation requirements related to the drought; those would include assistance other than food, such as requisite inputs (if the rains are normal), including staple cereal seeds and agricultural tools, as well as interventions for control of livestock diseases. As a result of those initiatives, the amount of assistance to front-line States is expected to increase significantly in the coming year.

111. Under the FAO Technical Cooperation Programme, the FAO Office for Special Relief Operations provided emergency agricultural assistance valued at US$ 441,000 in two front-line States, namely, Angola and Mozambique. In Angola, the objective of the assistance was to identify emergency agricultural rehabilitation interventions. Five projects related to the rehabilitation and strengthening of agricultural production through the provision of inputs and the utilization of surplus manpower were formulated, at a total funding cost

of US$ 6.4 million. In Mozambique, the assistance aimed at providing agriculture rehabilitation support to displaced populations in Boane District (Maputo Province) within the framework of an integrated rural development programme, and at building a cost-effective irrigation scheme at Massaca villages. The project's contributions included technical assistance, equipment and materials. Bilateral assistance from Italy met most of the cost of the material component of that project.

112. FAO assistance continues to be provided for food security in the SADCC subregion through a number of regional and national projects. Total external resources allocated to the activities in support of improved food security in the front-line States are in excess of US$ 23 million.

113. The SADCC Regional Early Warning System for Food Security financed by the Government of Denmark has continued to provide valuable and timely information on crop conditions, as well as on the regional and national supply and demand situation of main staple crops, especially during the current widespread drought. The Regional Early Warning Unit receives information from National Early Warning Units based in all 10 SADCC countries, seven of which receive direct support from the regional project; the three remaining national early warning systems are supported by financing from UNDP and the Government of the Netherlands. The information generated by the early warning systems is supplemented by remote-sensing information obtained from the SADCC Regional Remote Sensing project financed by the Government of Japan.

114. In Mozambique and Angola, FAO is lending assistance for the establishment of food security departments with financial support from the Government of the Netherlands and FAO, respectively. Based in the Ministries of Commerce of the two countries, the Food Security Departments are instrumental, inter alia, in the identification, procurement and distribution of emergency food supplies. Assistance is provided for the marketing of staple crops in Mozambique through this project, and in Zambia through a project entitled "Marketing Management Assistance for Food Security", financed by the Government of the Netherlands. The project in Zambia is providing advice directly to the Minister of Agriculture and also to the Cabinet Office on marketing and pricing policies, logistics, as well as on food aid and consumer subsidies. In addition, in Botswana, as well as in the United Republic of Tanzania, assistance is being provided for the management and operation of strategic grain reserves needed to cushion unexpected shortages.

115. FAO has assisted the Governments of the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia with the development of comprehensive food security programmes with funds provided by UNDP, the Government of Norway and the Technical Cooperation Programme of FAO. The Food Security Programme in Zambia has been endorsed by the Government and has received donor recognition as a valuable strategy for improving the overall food security situation in Zambia. The Food Security Programme in the United Republic of Tanzania, which is near completion, also promises to receive favourable support from the Government and the donor community.

116. Following discussions with PTA for Eastern and Southern Africa in April 1992, FAO is assisting in the development of a food security programme. A document for funding through the FAO Technical Cooperation Programme has been prepared and is currently under review by PTA. It is anticipated that initial activities will start in October 1992.

11. International Civil Aviation Organization

117. The Eastern and Southern African Regional Office of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) in Nairobi is accredited to the front-line States and provides assistance to them in implementing necessary air navigation facilities and services. Through that Regional Office, ICAO works in close cooperation with SADCC and its Transport and Communications Commission to foster civil aviation development in SADCC member States.

118. ICAO is executing a number of technical cooperation projects in the front-line States. Those projects are designed to further the development of civil aviation in those States and thus serve as a valuable tool for economic and social development. They are also intended to identify technical cooperation needs and the establishment of priority listings for rehabilitation projects and feasibility studies, and the countries' need for assistance programmes in the sector of civil aviation.

(a) Botswana

119. During 1991, implementation of a project on Assistance to Civil Aviation Development in Botswana continued. The project is intended to assist in strengthening the Directorate of Civil Aviation (DCA) in the key disciplines of aerodrome engineering, airworthiness, air transport and flight operations, by providing advisory assistance in the first two disciplines, and operational assistance in air transport and flight operations where the counterpart capability still requires considerable improvement. The main feature of the present phase is the emphasis which will be given to training in general, and practical training in particular.

120. Also, the physical infrastructure of the airports was improved and planning was undertaken for further improvements; a new airport was constructed at Kasane and became operational; a feasibility study for cargo, apron and terminal facilities at Sir Seretse Khama Airport in Gaborone was concluded; flight safety measures were implemented and licences issued to flight crews and aircraft maintenance engineers; operational assistance was provided to the flight operations and the air transport divisions of the Civil Aviation Department; advisory assistance was rendered to its airworthiness section and aerodrome engineering division; and preparations began for a civil aviation master plan for Botswana.

121. During 1991 also, fellows received training during the year in the fields of air traffic services; communications engineering/operations; crash, fire and rescue; airport management; aerodrome engineering; airworthiness; air transport; and airport/aviation management.

(b) Lesotho

122. The Development of Rural Airfields in Lesotho, a project which commenced in 1989, was continued during 1991. The project is aimed at providing direct support and advice to the Government in the field of rural airfield development, including the upgrading of three airstrips to national standards and improvement of radio communication and search and rescue facilities.

123. The project is being run parallel to a project funded by the African Development Bank (AfDB), which provides institutional support to the transport sector, which includes a feasibility study for the further development of rural airfields. Another feasibility study for extension of facilities at Moshoeshoe I International Airport was funded by the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa.

124. During 1991, advisory services were provided to include assistance in an AfDB-funded feasibility study and master planning Phase I, for a feasibility study of the VHF repeater station to cover domestic airspace, for basic training of seven aeronautical flight information service officers, and for the training of counterparts in various fields of activity. Five fellowships were awarded in the fields of aerodrome engineering, search and rescue and maintenance.

125. The project, initially scheduled for completion in 1991, was extended for one year to allow training to continue in the telecommunications field. The main emphasis is in practical training of technicians in navaids and communications maintenance with a view to achieving self-sufficiency in trained personnel by the end of the project.

(c) Malawi

126. The aim of the project on assistance to the Civil Aviation Department, which began in 1986, is to assist the Government of Malawi in ensuring an efficient internal and international communications network by strengthening the air transport subsector, which is of vital importance to this land-locked country. Dependence on surface transport through foreign countries will thereby be reduced, thus enhancing the expansion of the tourism industry and facilitating the export of high-value crops, as well as the import of urgently needed goods. In 1990, the project was expanded to include the preparation of a national civil aviation development plan.

127. During 1991, a team of consultants, assisted by Government counterparts, finalized a civil aviation master plan. A subcontract was awarded for the supply and installation of aeronautical telecommunications training equipment.

128. Three fellowships in the fields of air transport and air traffic services were implemented.

(d) Mozambique

129. The objectives of the project on Assistance to Civil Aviation Institutions in Mozambique, which was started in 1988, are to strengthen the role of the Secretariat of State for Civil Aviation (SEAC); to strengthen the management of, and upgrade the quality of services provided by the Airports and Air Navigation Authority (ADM); to improve the operations and management of Transportes e Trabalhos Aereos (TTA) and Linhas Aereas de Moçambique (LAM); to strengthen the National School of Aeronautics; and to upgrade the skills of civil aviation personnel through fellowships and on-the-job training.

130. During 1991, a 10-year master plan for civil aviation was completed, along with project proposals intended to facilitate implementation of the plan. After a government review, it was decided to incorporate the plan into the national development programme.

131. Assistance and advice were provided to promote implementation of the reorganized structure for SEAC, and of the government programme of airworthiness certification, as well as surveillance of air operators and related maintenance facilities.

132. Two fellows were trained through overseas fellowships in technical and management fields. The project was completed towards the end of 1991.

133. Another project on Aeronautical Meteorological Training, which was started in 1989, has as its objectives to train, over a three-year period, 60 students up to World Meteorological Organization Class III meteorologists in order to obtain sufficient staff for the aeronautical meteorology offices and observation stations and to provide the required aeronautical meteorology services.

134. The first group of 13 trainees is now in the third and final year of the course, and a second group of 13 trainees is pursuing the second year of the course (the courses are given simultaneously).

135. During the year, 13 participants attended a two-month refresher course in aeronautical meteorology.

(e) Namibia

136. The objective of the inter-agency project on Civil Aviation Policy Development, which commenced in 1990, is to provide operational assistance in the fields of health, education and civil aviation, while at the same time providing supervision and advice to the Government in related fields. By mid-year, the civil aviation component became a separate project entitled "Civil Aviation Policy Development".

137. One United Nations Volunteer with a specialty in air traffic services continued his assignment, while the Civil Aviation Adviser, acting in a supervisory capacity, continued to provide advice to the newly formed

Government. The adviser was particularly involved in the development of air legislation and also assisted in several air navigation planning meetings held between Namibia and its neighbours. He also continued to advise the new administration in its definition of an expanded programme of technical cooperation in the civil aviation field.

(f) United Republic of Tanzania

138. The aims of the project on Assistance to Civil Aviation, which started in 1987 in the United Republic of Tanzania, are to consolidate the training capability of the Civil Aviation Training Centre; provide additional cooperation to the Directorate of Civil Aviation in the fields of flight operations, airworthiness, flight calibration and navigation aids maintenance; and resume cooperation with the national airline in the fields of flight operations, avionics engineering and training of management and other staff categories.

139. In 1991, a civil aviation master plan and an aerodrome pavements engineering study were completed. Those two studies, along with the reports submitted by international experts fielded under this project, will form the basis of future investments in the subsector. One fellowship in aeronautical telecommunications management was awarded in 1991.

140. The project on Improvement of Air Transport Services, which started in 1991, has as its aim the improvement and strengthening of air transport infrastructure to enable the Government to implement its economic recovery programme. The project has two main components: the rehabilitation/improvement of Mwanza airport lighting system, which would enable night operations to take place, and the improvement of the in-house capability to test, repair and calibrate avionics equipment.

141. During the year, an avionics expert commenced on-the-job training and provided advisory services in avionics maintenance, and the design of airport lighting systems equipment specifications was undertaken.

(g) Zambia

142. A project on Assistance to Civil Aviation in Zambia has two main objectives, one technical and one infrastructural. At the technical level, the objective of the project is to assist the Department of Civil Aviation with the installation and maintenance of navaids and communications equipment at several airports in Zambia. At the infrastructural level, the project is designed to assist the Department in the transition from a government body to an autonomous airport authority. Complementing those two objectives, a small component of fellowship training is included.

143. In 1991, primarily as a result of the formation of an autonomous airport authority in late 1989, rehabilitation work continued on several major electronic and communication systems. Assistance was given in the evaluation

of tenders for the rehabilitation of navigational aids and telecommunications equipment, to be accomplished utilizing funds from another major funding source.

144. Twelve fellowships in various management and technical disciplines were awarded during the year.

12. World Health Organization

145. During the 1990-1991 biennium, the World Health Organization (WHO) collaborated with the southern African States of Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Namibia, Swaziland, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe using resources in the amount of US$ 26.6 million.

13. World Bank

146. Since the process of political reform began in South Africa, the World Bank has intensified the regional dimension of its work in southern Africa.

147. For more than a decade, the Bank has supported greater economic integration in the region, and has worked with SADCC, PTA and other regional institutions to help develop transportation corridors, harmonize transport networks (including airways), enhance the joint use of river systems and electric power grids and improve harmonization of investment codes in mining and other industrial subsectors.

148. With the prospect of South Africa's emergence as a major partner in the sub-Saharan African community, the Bank has accelerated its work on intraregional investment and trade. Working closely with AfDB, the European Community and the main regional organizations, it is undertaking a study on the potential for cross-border private investment as a vehicle for greater economic integration in eastern and southern Africa. An important objective of the combined effort will be the reduction of non-tariff barriers to trade and domestic deregulation to create an environment conducive to regional investment. The function of the Southern Africa Customs Union (comprised of Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa and Swaziland) is also being assessed, with particular reference to the cost-benefit implications of continued membership. Increasingly, South African agencies and non-governmental organizations are becoming involved in the regional dialogue.

149. As most of the World Bank's activities are country-based, its economic work in member countries in southern Africa is increasingly taking into account developments in South Africa, given the high degree of interdependence, namely, in regard to mine employment, shared energy and water resources, trade in agricultural commodities and manufactures, and opportunities for joint investment ventures.

150. This work has been strengthened significantly by the World Bank's programme of economic and sectoral studies in South Africa itself, which was initiated with the start of the political reform process. The President of the World Bank has stated that the Bank cannot resume lending to South Africa until there is a consensus for the change of role both within the country and among the Bank's shareholders. Meanwhile, the Bank's study programme has expanded to include all the key developmental sectors. The work on industrial and trade policy and agriculture is of particular relevance to the overall reassessment of the potential for regional integration.

14. International Monetary Fund

151. The Fund has been actively involved in mobilizing assistance to deal with the special emergency in the affected front-line States. In that context, at the meeting of the Inter-agency Programming Group on Drought in Southern Africa, held at Geneva in April/May 1992 (at which the staff of the Fund actively participated), it was agreed that, in addition to its active involvement in mobilizing assistance to deal with the drought, the Fund should also follow this up in relation to macroeconomic management and structural adjustment. The Fund also participated in the United Nations/SADCC Interregional Pledging Conference for Drought-Affected Countries in Southern Africa, which was held in June 1992.

152. The Fund is also actively engaged in assisting the relevant front-line countries in dealing with the potential cost of the drought to the adjustment efforts of the countries, in the light of its implications both for their ongoing efforts, as well as for the ability of those countries to deal with any such future emergencies. In that context, the Fund is assisting those countries to deal with the policy implications of the drought and to integrate their own efforts in this regard into the macroeconomic framework of their adjustment efforts. Furthermore, cognizant of the need for additional financing, the Managing Director has informed the Executive Board that he proposes, where appropriate, to help the relevant affected countries through the augmentation of the amounts of the Fund's financial support. Thus, for example, in response to Mozambique's serious drought, the Fund acted to provide emergency relief by doubling the amount that would be made available from the Fund during 1992/1993 under the Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility; the staff of the Fund has also been in contact with major donors so that they step up their financial assistance and food aid to Mozambique.

15. Universal Postal Union

153. During 1992, technical assistance activities were conducted in the front-line States using both Universal Postal Union (UPU) and UNDP resources. Advisory and training assistance were provided to both the English-speaking and Portuguese-speaking countries of the region.

16. World Intellectual Property Organization

154. The World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) continues to cooperate with the front-line States of southern Africa (Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe) in the field of intellectual property. During the reporting period, the following activities were undertaken in respect of the front-line States.

155. In March 1991, two WIPO officials visited Dar es Salaam to submit and discuss with senior government officials a proposal for a national project in the field of industrial property. The team also handed over a copy of the draft Implementing Regulations for the Patents Act, 1987, as revised by WIPO.

156. In August 1991, a WIPO official presented a paper in a Seminar on Copyright and Collective Administration for the SADCC region, organized at Harare by the Government of Zimbabwe and the country's copyright circles.

157. In October 1991, two WIPO officials undertook a mission to Maputo to discuss with senior government officials the setting-up of an industrial property system in Mozambique and also to participate, as lecturers, in a national seminar, which was attended by some 80 participants from the public and private sectors.

158. In November 1991, WIPO organized, at Gaborone, a subregional seminar on industrial property for the member States of the African Regional Industrial Property Organization. Botswana, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe were represented at the Seminar.

159. During the course of the Seminar, discussions were held between WIPO officials and senior government officials of Botswana in respect of cooperation in the modernization of the industrial property law of Botswana.

160. During the reporting period, WIPO provided to Zimbabwe, on request, free copies of specific patent documents and free-of-charge state-of-the-art search reports.

161. During the period under review, a number of WIPO training fellowships were granted to government officials from Mozambique, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

17. International Fund for Agricultural Development

162. Concerned with the aggravated economic problems confronting the front-line States and other bordering States caused by the apartheid policies of South Africa and its economic measures, operations of the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) in the countries of the region have aimed at strengthening their individual and collective capacity in building and restructuring their economies and lessening their dependence on South Africa. Endeavours of IFAD in the region focus on assisting the majority of

the population comprised of smallholders and rural poor. Accordingly, its strategy places special emphasis on rehabilitation of the productive capacity of smallholder farmers, institution-building, strengthening participatory structures at the grassroots level and supporting small-scale private enterprises.

163. To that end, IFAD operations have combined the provision of agricultural inputs with support to rural institutions for the purpose of efficient agricultural research and extension, credit, training and marketing. For the landlocked front-line States, additional care has been taken to ensure the timely delivery of inputs.

164. In addition to the assistance of IFAD under its regular programme, the Fund also assists the front-line States through its Special Programme for sub-Saharan African Countries Affected by Drought and Desertification, which became fully operational in May 1986 with a funding target of US$ 300 million. The Special Programme, which represents a prompt response by IFAD to the African crisis, is specifically focused on the development of traditional crops, small-scale water control schemes, agro-forestry, soil conservation and backstopping for institutional and policy reforms. A total of 24 sub-Saharan African countries are covered by the Special Programme, including six of the seven States of the region.

165. With the successful completion of the Special Programme in 1991, a second phase of the Special Programme was launched by IFAD in 1992, with the anticipation of mobilizing an additional US$ 300 million in resources for that phase. As with the first phase of the Programme, the front-line States are the main beneficiaries of the Special Programme. The second phase is aimed at enhancing efforts by IFAD towards environmental rehabilitation and conservation and the development of the small-scale enterprises in the rural areas.

166. Immediately after its independence, Namibia formally initiated the process for accession to the Agreement establishing IFAD. That process is expected to be finalized soon with the deposit of the Instruments with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. In recognition of the country's urgent need, IFAD has embarked on developing strategy for its programme of assistance to Namibia and specific investment projects have been identified. The focus of the projects is on the communal areas where the majority of the population, made up mainly of poor subsistence farmers and herdsmen, are located. The first project is under preparation and is expected to be ready for implementation in 1993. It will promote livestock production and marketing in the northern communal areas and also include support for institutions and production services, strategies for homestead protection against drought and off-farm small-scale enterprises.

167. As at end of 1991, cumulative IFAD loans to front-line States under its regular programme reached approximately US$ 282 million for 15 projects. Of these loans, 84 per cent were provided on highly concessional terms. Financial contributions by IFAD helped to mobilize an additional amount of

US$ 163 million from other external donors and US$ 137 million from the recipient countries.

168. By 1991, IFAD had approved six loans of US$ 57 million under its Special Programme for Sub-Saharan African Countries to support projects in Angola, Lesotho, Mozambique, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia. Most of the projects are innovative efforts to help the countries confront the chronic problem of environmental degradation and assist in the economic rehabilitation.

169. Depending on specifc country situations, IFAD-assisted projects are variously designed to address the major problem of delivery systems in input supply and output marketing. In generic form, delivery systems encompass a host of interrelated measures, such as extension services, credit, research, physical inputs, marketing infrastructure and manpower development. The development of delivery systems is of paramount importance to front-line States as five of them are landlocked and rely on precarious transport corridors.

170. IFAD has also contributed to the development needs of the region through its Special Programming Mission. The first regional Special Programming Mission of IFAD was directed to the front-line States. Front-line States were selected because it was believed that the region deserves special attention on matters related to family, and national and regional food security. It was also believed that women and households headed by women play a significant part in enhancing family food security. Some pest outbreaks, such as the cassava mealy bug infestation in the front-line States, are causing serious problems. IFAD is planning to address that issue through a regional approach. Moreover, IFAD was among the pioneering financial institutions to have undertaken a comprehensive review of smallholder situations in Angola soon after the country became a member of IFAD. The results of that study are being actively pursued by IFAD for project/programme formulation.

171. Front-line States have also benefited from the ongoing IFAD Agricultural Management Training Programme for Africa (AMTA). The programme, which is being implemented in collaboration with the World Bank and AfDB, aims at improving the managerial capacities in the smallholder sector of the African countries. The programme's main trainees are project managers and senior project staff from agricultural and rural development projects and national trainees. The programme's design has been replicated by national trainees in some of the front-line States with a significant multiplier impact, far in excess of the original design.

Notes

1/ TD/Wheat.6/13.

2/ General Assembly resolution 46/151, annex, sect. II.

Notes (continued)

3/ Customs Union Agreement Between the Governments of South Africa, Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland (TD/B/C.7/51 (Part II)/Add.1 (Vol. V), p. 266.

4/ International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa, held at Geneva from 9 to 11 July 1984 (A/39/402/Add.1).

5/ International Legal Materials, Vol. XXVII, No. 3 (May 1989), p. 668.

6/ Ibid., vol. XXX, No. 3 (May 1991), p. 790.

7/ A/AC.237/18 (Part II)/Add.1.